THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. XI., No. 534. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860. By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of R. W. Prance, *deceased, late Master of the British Brig "Lord Clarendon."*

LETTERS of Administration in the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned by H. B. M.'s Consul, all parties being indebted to or having claims against the same, are hereby required to make payment or send in their claims without delay.
ROBERT REID,
Administrator.
27oc Shanghai, 9th October, 1860.

Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.
Estate of William Crampton,
Deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, to whom all claims against the said estate are to be sent in, on or before the 31st instant.
R. FRANCIS,
Administrator.
27oc

Portuguese Consulate.
Shanghae, 25th September, 1860.
Estate of Antonio da Luz Vidigal.
Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the above Estate are to present them to the undersigned on or before 31st October next, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
EDWARD WEBB,
H. M. F. M.'s Consul.
27oc

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Aden*, Captain Bernard, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 21st October, at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the 20th and 21st*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 1,800 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which will be received until *Noon of Monday, the 15th inst.*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 p.m. *of Friday, the 19th inst.*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.
W. R. DALZIEL,
for the Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 4th October, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and *forwarding* of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence Mr. Julius Hallpike is authorized to sign my name.
C. S. COMPTON.
tf Shanghai, 20th July, 1860.

NOTICE.

I beg to intimate to the Community that no partnership exists between Mr. A. R. Turner and the undersigned,
THOS. ALLEN.
tf Shanghai, 5th October, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Walter L. Purdie in our firm has ceased.
Mr. N. W. Lincoln and Mr. William Neilson are authorized to sign our name.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf China, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late HIRAM FOGG in our firm has ceased, and Mr. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY has been admitted a partner therein.
The business will be continued under the name of
H. FOGG & Co.
5ja Shanghai, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the Estate of the late Hiram Fogg, are requested to present them previous to the *31st December next*, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
ALBERT L. FREEMAN,
Executor.
5ja Shanghai, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

I PURPOSE establishing myself in Kanagawa on the 1st May as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*
W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, April 19th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration at *Foochow.*
TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

WE have this day established ourselves here under the name of PIGNATEL & Co.
E. PIGNATEL.
J. de LANOY.
20oc Desima, September 1st, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.
ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Merchant.*
G. H. ALFELD.
24no Nagasaki, (Japan.) 1st May, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.
W. J. ALT.
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*
L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
W. R. Dalziel, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*
HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.*
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital Two Millions Sterling.
Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq , *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay and London.*
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have just received, and offer for Sale at moderate prices, a choice selection of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of—
Ladies' Dresses and Trimmings.
Paisley and Scotch Shawls.
Woollen Polkas, Vests, Sleeves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hoods, Gloves, &c.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Woollen Drawers, Shirts and Stockings.
Tweeds, Flannels, and Broadcloth.
Cardigan Jackets, Vests, and Scarfs.
Curtain Damask and Trimmings.
Carpeting, Binding, and Hearthrugs.
Also,
An assortment of Stationery, Glass-ware, and China-ware.
WM. DATO & Co.
1de Shanghai, October 12th, 1860.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S Pale Ale in Hhds., October brew.
Champagne of the 1st quality, Crème de Bouzy, in doz. cases.
Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. cases.
Pale Brandy, Gin and Whiskey in doz. cases.
Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

CIRCULAR.
SODA-WATER & LEMONADE.

THE undersigned has commenced making the above beverages for the season and begs to state that the quality is unsurpassed by any made in China.

Prices as usual, viz:
Lemonade per doz. ....Tael 1.0.0
Soda-water „ .... „ 0.7 5

Bottles if not returned within the space of One Month, are charged One Tael per doz.

Soda-water Bottles bought at fair prices.
P. F. RICHARDS,
Astor House.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne,
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.
Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
at
Fogg & Co.'s; Hall & Holtz's;
and
Reimer & Co.'s

PUBLIC SALE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on *Tuesday, the 23rd of October*, at 11 a.m., on the premises,

The Commodious Dwelling House containing 12 Rooms with Compradore's Office, Bath Rooms, &c., and convenient range of Servants' Rooms, Kitchens, &c.

Also a spacious well-built Godown with Tea-Room, Muster-Room, &c., recently built at a cost of Tls. 7,000, the whole occupying a space of 3m. 1f. 3l. 5h. more or less, being a portion of the Lot of Land registered at the British Consulate as No. 64, Title Deed No. 37, dated 31st December 1847, situated in Park Lane, to the east of Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.'s premises, and recently occupied by Messrs. Olyphant & Co.

Also,

A modern well built Chinese Hong, situated immediately to the North of the above, occupying about 4 *maou* of Land, being a portion of the same lot as above, having an entrance in Fives Court Lane, consisting of numerous Dwelling Houses and large substantially built Godown, let on a Ground Lease at £180 per Annum, payable in advance on 20th May, of each year, the lease will expire on the 20th May, 1865, at which time the Tenant has the option of renewing the lease for a further period of 10 years.

Also,

10 Shares in the New Riding Course, Shanghae, Nos. 231 *a* 240, on which the full cost of Tls. 50 per Share has been paid up.

For further particulars, apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
20oc Shanghae, 7th September, 1860.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A large Dwelling House on the French Settlement.
Apply to
PAUL, *Comprad-r.*
27oc Shanghai, 5th September, 1860.

TO LET.

A Dwelling House with Godown attached on the French Bund.
Apply to
PAUL, *Comprador*
27oc Shanghai, 5th September, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE LOCKHART.

ANY information respecting George Lockhart, a native of Glasgow, who arrived here from *San Francisco* on or about the 11th December, 1852, in the American ship "*North Carolina*," will be thankfully received by
LYALL, STILL & Co.
10no Hongkong, 18th September, 1860

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. ..... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,..... „ 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.
F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.
Yang-king-pang,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
Barrier Road, Shanghai.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-Keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.
tf 2d March, 1860.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
Yang-king Pang Creek,
Opposite Sae-kee's Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*
OUR HOUSE,
LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.
WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.
End of Park Lane and Maloo.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. GÜNTHER,
SAILMAKER.
Yank King-pang Creek.
Next door to Messrs. Clark & Co.
SHANGHAI.
20ap 20th April, 1860.

Ta-shing. 泰興
REIMER & CO.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, and Jewellers.
CHURCH STREET, CORNER OF FIVES COURT LANE.
SHANGHAE.

Chronometers carefully rated
Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

REIMER & CO.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers.
12ja Shanghai, 2d July, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking the following Silk-duty chops, viz:

House Nos.	Hai-kwan.			Peculs.	
88	Nos. 23	for 10	Bales=	8:70	T. 87.0.0
89	50	10	„	10:00	„ 100.0.0
90	51	7	„	6:11	„ 61.1.0
92	52	10	„	10:00	„ 100 0.0
91	53	5	„	4:39	„ 43 9.0
94	54	8	„	8:00	„ 80 0.0
93	55	10	„	10:00	„ 100.0.0
					572 0.0
			add Sen-kwan duty	......	36 8.0

In all, seven receipts amounting to....T. 608.8 0 the same having been stolen from the undersigned in April last.

Application having been duly made to the Government Bank, and to the Custom House, to have the above-named receipts stopped, the undersigned will reclaim them whenever they appear.

A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the detection of the thief.
RUSSELL & Co.
27oc Shanghai, 1st October, 1860.

啟者本行於月前被盜失去
經絲完餉號收七紙曾經照
會海關究查在案今蒙　憲
諭着將所失號收臚列週知
祈中外貴商不可悞用倘將
來尋得無論在何處出見準
即物歸原主與悞用者無涉
倘或有知情密報便本行壽
還或將原號收交回均有重
賞決不食言茲將所失號收
開列於左　三月十三日完

蘇字二十三號源字福記經絲拾包重八百七十斤正稅銀八拾七兩補三關銀二十八兩
三月十四日完
蘇字五十號與昌本號經絲拾包重一千斤正稅銀壹百兩補三關銀八兩
又五十一號　又經絲七包重六百十一斤正稅銀六拾壹兩一分補三關銀二兩零
四　又五十二號又經絲拾包重一千斤正稅銀壹百兩補三關銀八兩
又五十三號又經絲五包重四百三十九斤正稅銀四拾三兩九分補三關銀一百五六兩
又五十四號又經絲八包重八百斤正稅銀八拾兩補三關銀六十四兩
又五十五號又經絲拾包重一千斤正稅銀壹百兩補三關銀八兩
共計經絲六拾包合重五千七百弍拾斤補三關重九百弍拾斤
已上號收七紙均係郭長豐銀號所給
庚申年八月　日上海新旗昌行洋啟

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NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, *Oct. 16th*, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Pilot Licence issued to P. H. YOUNG, by the Consuls of Great Britain, France, and the United States of America, has been declared forfeited by the said Consuls, together with the Security Money of Two hundred and fifty Taels deposited at the Oriental Bank for good conduct, and the said Licence has been delivered up and cancelled.

W. L. G. SMITH,
U. S. Consul.

B. EDAN,
Consul de France.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the Sexton.

JOHN BORROW, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	Aug. 27	Singapore, ...	Oct. 1
Bombay	Sept. 16	Hongkong, ...	" 11
Calcutta, ...	"	New York, ...	Aug. 16
Galle, ...	" 22		

Latest dates in England from China,—

From Hongkong . . July 8 } Mail received *vid*
" Shanghai . . . " 1 } Marseilles, Aug. 27.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS.

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERM METER *in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.*

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 19th Oct. 1860.	*Ending 19th Oct. 1859.*
13.—*Max.* 66 *Min.* 54	*Max.* 66 *Min.* 63
14.— " 66 " 56	" 68 " 64
15.— " 69 " 57	" 71 " 66
16.— " 67 " 55	" 72 " 69
17.— " 64 " 52	" 80 " 65
18.— " 59 " 48	" 69 " 64
19.— " 61 " 51	" 67 " 60

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—On *London*, Bank Rate, 6 months' sight, 6*s.* 5½*d.*; Credits 6*s.* 6*d.* a 6*s.* 6½*d.*; Bills with documents 6*s.* 6¼*d.* per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Bills Rs. 213. *On Bombay*, Bank Bills accepted and 3 days' sight, Rs. 213 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 20¾ per cent disct.

OPIUM.

Malwa			*Patna*		
Oct., New.	Tls.	*Old*, Tls.	New., Tls.		*Old*, Tls.
13, ...	530	.... —	....	612	.... —
15, ...	530	.... —	....	615	.... —
16, ...	540	.... —	....	620	.... —
17, ...	540	.... —	615 a	620	.... —
18, ...	540	.... —	....	615	.... —
19, 535 a	540	 547	....	615	.... —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTED.—Oct. 19, *Eliza Mary*, (Br. schr.), Fine, for Kuangawa; *Harder*, (Swe. bg.), Sjoberg, for Hongkong & Whampoa; *Australian*, (H. M. st.-transpt.), Boon, for North.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Yang-tsze*, from Hongkong, Lady Grant, Mr. & Mrs. Beckwith, Messrs. Sturgis, Hellmann, and Wolff. Per *Eden*, Rev. A. Holpin, Drs. Bunden, and Kenny, Messrs. Ross, Egan, Muir, Hart, Booth, Meynard, Trautmann, and Hermet; One Officer and 184 French troops, 10 men Commst. Dept. Store. Per *Cadiz*, Miss Rankin, Miss Anderson, Sir Mordaunt Wells, and Enos Wells, Esq., Ensign Reinicke, R. M. 44th Regt., Messrs. Watson, Cordier, Dalee, Phillipe, Buissocnet, Marah, Gribble, Smith, and Haguist.

DEPARTED.—Per *Formosa*, for Hongkong, Captain Nicolas Rallkoff.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

Sept. 4.

For Hongkong, Messrs. T. F. Callaghan, C. H. Platt, and L. Vise, Rev. G. and Mrs. Wylie; Vet.-Surgeons J. M. Wilson, W. Appleton, and R. Marshall; and Lieut. Paull.

For Shanghai, Mr. H. W. Hardy.

Sept. 20.

For Hongkong, Mrs. H. Dickenson, A. H. Roberts, and Muslin; Mr. & Mrs. W. Cole and Daughter; Mr. & Mrs. T. Borrodaile; and Capt. Cahill.

For Shanghai, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Maclean.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 20th,—The S. S. *Cadiz*, left Hongkong on the 12th inst., at noon. Experienced very heavy weather as far as the Island of Tungying, since which she has experienced a fair monsoon. On 14th inst., 4 P.M., she passed S. S. *Hellespont* beating to windward of Chimmo, was observed afterwards running for anchorage into Chimmo Bay. The same evening observed a Topsail Schooner under a heavy press of sail, running in for Chin-chew. On the 15th, passed a Prussian Brig beating to windward of the Foo-chow Islands.

We subjoin a letter received from our correspondent in the North, which altho' less important than the letters which arrived subsequently, is still a link in the chain of correspondence, and will be read with interest, as it shows what difficulties must have been overcome in the march of the Allied Army towards Peking.

CAMP, 7 MILES FROM PEKING AND 3 MILES FROM TUNG-CHOW,
September 29th, 1860.

Parkes and party are still in captivity. I hear on good authority that Lord Elgin has demanded their restoration by this evening, or Peking will be assaulted. That a letter was received by him yesterday stating that there were 31 prisoners altogether, viz.: 26 British and 5 French, the latter are I believe members of the Société Scientifique—that *the wounded were doing well*—and that all were being kindly treated—lodged in one of the palaces. The Emperor's brother is an advocate for peace, on hearing that the prisoners were bound, had ordered them to be released. That they boast of having hundreds of thousands of Tartar tribes that will be brought against us if we are determined to fight, and that we are not to suppose the force we have met are all their army. I believe Lord Elgin's reply was that if the prisoners were not returned by this evening, the capital would be assaulted. Yesterday it was intended that we should move to-day. Now we remarch to-morrow, five miles, which will bring us to about two from Peking, to encamp there, and attack on the following morning. The siege guns are not yet up to Tung-chow, the boats having so frequently grounded, and had to be dug out by the sappers. Why are they to be left until they are wanted? They would have been behind-hand for the attack on Taku South Fort, had it not surrendered.

Some reinforcements have joined the front, and ammunition has also arrived. Reconnoitring parties, accompanied by four or five hundred of the Sikh Cavalry, have been within two hundred yards of the walls of Peking. All the gates, except the western one, are shut. A Tartar encampment has been seen, and it is reported that there are 50,000 or 60,000 men ready to oppose us. I believe they are not admitted within the walls; if, therefore, the Emperor and party inside, are for peace, and the military only for war, and we fight and dispose of the latter, it is possible terms may be made, but we shall always have the military against us, and be compelled to keep up an army here, or abandon it altogether. The difficulties are great, and the best generalship or diplomacy will not surmount them! At Tung-chow a canal commences at about two hundred yards from the Peiho; our boats there land their stores, &c.; they are then carried across to the canal which runs close to the camp and on to Peking. The Royal Marines and a party of French have charge of the landing place, and hold the gates of Tung-chow. The city has been spared, as provisions are supplied, but it was here the vile treachery which led to the capture of Parkes and the rest was planned and perhaps consummated, as it is not yet known how they were taken.

The weather has been very fine until yesterday morning, when it began to rain and it now continues, but not enough to impede the movement; indeed, if we have not much more, it will have been fortunate as the dust is burdened by it.

THE following letters were brought down by H. M. Ships *Pioneer* and *Furious*, but came rather late to hand :—

ALLIED ARMY BEFORE PEKING.

RELEASE OF MESSRS. PARKES and LOCH.

THE SUMMER PALACE,
YUEN-MIN-YUEN,
TAKEN AND SACKED BY THE FORCES.

FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR.

CAMP OF THE BRITISH ARMY, ONE MILE DISTANT FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN GATE OF PEKING.
October 9th, 1860.

We encamped here on the 6th. On the same evening the Emperor's summer palace Yuen-min-Yuen was taken possession of, and yesterday Messrs. H. S. Parkes, and Henry Loch were liberated, and returned to the Embassy.

I sent a letter to you from the Camp, about 6 miles from Tung-chow, on the 4th, which will probably reach you with this. On the following morning the Allied forces were on the march in search of the Tartars who were supposed to be in great numbers about 4 or 5 miles off. The front of the two armies stretched over a large extent of country, but the enemy was not seen, nor any sign of an abandoned camp visible. We halted at 1 o'clock P.M. Reconnoitring parties were sent out at night and they fell in with the Tartar pickets, who fired three shots at them. On the morning of the 6th, we were again on the move at an early hour, but on reaching the ground where the pickets had been seen, all was still.

Here are some very high brick-kilns, from which, several gates and other structures within the walls of Peking, were distinctly seen about five miles distant. Still in pursuit of the retreating enemy, we marched on through a thickly-wooded country until within half a mile of the earthwork which extends along the north side of, and distant one mile, from the capital, where some Tartars were seen among the houses close to us. The King's Dragoon Guards went in, at them and they fled, leaving eight dead or disabled and one of the Dragoons was wounded in the skirmish. In a short time after, the earthwork was reached, and a gap of 60 or 80 yards opened upon a straight road of the same width leading to the N.E. gate of Peking. The troops entered by this gap and marching to the right, halted where we now are, within the earthwork—an embankment 40 to 80 feet high which would be a strong defence in the hands of efficient troops. Here the greater part of the British Army encamped. Why it did not proceed to the Summer Palace at once, as was planned, I do not know. The French, and most of our Cavalry with some Artillery did so but the former did not arrive on the spot until two hours after the latter who were waiting for the remainder of our Army. On the French coming up the Brigadier offered to co-operate with them. They asked him to go round to cut off the Tartars whilst they attacked the palace. This they did and found 300 Eunuchs in charge of it and 40 men who take care of the gardens, only 20 of whom had guns. They made a slight resistance; 2 Eunuchs were killed, and 2 French officers wounded, and they then took possession of the palace.

It is said that the reason our army did not advance was that a body of Tartars were seen to come out of the N.E. gate, and disappear in a southerly direction, and that we should follow them. I believe it was a false alarm.

In the evening a communication was made to the authorities demanding the release of the prisoners. A promise was given that those who were in the capital should be released next day. The surrender of the gate was also demanded, with an intimation that it would otherwise be taken. The first has, happily, been complied with, so far that we had the pleasure yesterday of welcoming the return of Messrs. Parkes and Loch, with a French officer attached to the *Société Scientifique*, and six or eight French and privates of the Seikh cavalry. They were, whilst with San-ko-lin-sin's army, treated in a most cruel manner, forced to kneel before every mandarin however petty, their faces rubbed in the dust, they were bound with their hands behind them and carried on horses to Tung-chow, and thence, in the same state, in one of the carts of the country, to Peking, where they were placed in dungeons, and remained so until ten days ago. Mr. Parkes was beaten when he did not instantly reply to a question, and Mr. Loch because he could not speak Chinese. Within the last week these atrocities have been discontinued, and they have met with some consideration. It appears that when the party was returning from Tung-chow, they were met by a mandarin, who came to remonstrate against the Tartars encamping on the ground appropriated to the British army they arrived at Chang-kia-wan where the battle of the 18th was fought, and seeing preparations for an attack, they consulted together whether to charge through them or to apply to San-ko-lin-sin, who was a short distance behind, for a pass. They resolved on the latter course. He received them with insult and abuse, and made prisoners of them. They do not know where the rest of the captives are, but suppose them to be with San-ko-lin-sin's army, whether in or out of Peking is not known.

The Summer Palace is about five miles by a circuitous road N.W. of this camp, outside the earthwork. A description of it is given in Staunton's account of Lord Macartney's embassy, and other works on China, but no pen can describe correctly the scene that has taken place there within the two last days. Indiscriminate loot has been allowed. The public reception hall, the state and private bed-rooms, ante-rooms, boudoirs, and every other apartment has been ransacked; articles of vertu, of native and foreign workmanship taken, or broken if too large to be carried away, ornamental lattice-work, screens, jade stone ornaments, jars, clocks, watches and other pieces of mechanism curtains and furniture, none have escaped from destruction. There were extensive ward-robes of every article of dress; coats richly embroidered in silk and gold thread, in the Imperial Dragon pattern. Boots, head dresses, fans, &c., in fact, rooms all but filled with them. Store rooms of manufactured silks in rolls, such as may be bought in Canton at 20 to $30 per piece. By a calculation made in the rooms, there must have been 70,000 or 80,000 pieces, hundreds were thrown down and trampled on, and the floor covered thickly with them, men were throwing them at each other, and all taking as many as they could carry. They were used instead of rope to secure the loading of carts filled with them. Throughout the French camp were hundreds of pieces, some heaped up, others used to make tents or beds and coverlids.

In the afternoon yesterday, a party of French went through the apartments with sticks breaking every article that remained, mirrors, screens, panels, &c., &c. It is said that they did so in revenge for the barbarous treatment the released prisoners, their countrymen, had received.

A Treasury containing a large quantity of gold ingots and coarse silver is under charge of a guard, and is to be divided between the English and French.

The total value of property destroyed would amount to a large instalment of the indemnity claimed.

In one of the ante-rooms of the State Bedroom at the Summer Palace the Treaty of Tien-tsin in English and Chinese, signed by Lord Elgin, was found. It had been thrown on the ground by some one and lay in the heap of broken articles, till the English paper evidently attracted the eye of the person who discovered it.

All round the vicinity of the palace are large enclosures, parks, or cemeteries, with trees of some magnitude, and many stone bridges over nullahs, the country being very dry at present. Bounding the N.E. from the palace are several paved roads, and just outside of it is the French camp, by the side of two large lotus ponds. It is reported that they are to leave that place to-day and take up a position on our left. They wish to take the West gate of the city which is the only one open, but it is objected to as the Emperor's brother the Prince Hung would not then be able to enter the city should he be induced to return from the country to which, it is said, he has fled. We propose to take one of the gates on the North-side near to this camp and shall do so as soon as the siege guns, which have been ordered up, arrive. I have not learnt what is then to be done. It is supposed the army will not enter Peking in any case, but that officers will be allowed to do so with a pass. The utter destruction of the interior of the Summer Palace, where, be it remembered, Lord Amherst, as Ambassador from England, was insulted, is but small punishment for the Emperor's connivance and the treatment of the prisoners who were captured whilst on a peaceful mission, yet, the like visitation being inflicted on the capital in Peking might be impolitic though deserved. That would not only utterly destroy the present Government, but prevent the organization of a new one under our protection, should it be desirable to do so.

The prompt release of the prisoners on our near approach to the capital proves that only a firm policy can succeed with this Government. It is to be hoped that the same will be persisted in and that no terms short of our demand will be accepted. Whether we shall treat before the rest of the prisoners are released is not made known. If San-ko-lin-sin remain obdurate notwithstanding the defeat of his army at all points, we may have to do so or the end will never come.

At sunrise of the morning after we arrived here a salute 21 guns was fired by the artillery to announce our positions to the prisoners and to our cavalry and artillery which had crossed our trail and gone on to the Summer Palace expecting to find the army there.

The Emperor is reported to have gone to his palace, Ze-hol, in Tartary, where Lord Macartny was received. He has 13 wives with him.

P.S.—The siege guns have arrived and I believe the gate will be summoned to-morrow. There is a report that a part of the Summer Palace is on fire. The buildings are many and detached, yet I think it very probable they will be destroyed, the feeling being so strong against the Chinese on account of their barbarous treatment of the prisoners.

The following is a separate account of the little affair at the palace.

The French column, together with Colonel Pattle's Brigade of Cavalry advanced on Yuen-min-yuen, the English column rather nearer Peking, a large body of the enemy having been observed (near the village now occupied by us). The French entered with only two casualties, two officers being wounded by the *Lanceks* of the Tartars. On the following day no signs of the French being visible, the English fired 21 guns to attract attention, and later in the morning the Commander-in-chief learned where they were. Lord Elgin, Mr. Wade, Sir H. Grant Sir R. Napier and their respective staffs proceeded to the palace, and found the French had been comfortably established there, and that a great portion of the more valuable moveables had been already taken away, leaving the heavy, but valuable articles for the English, *or at least, what things the French could not carry, they left for us.* No description can give an idea of the splendour of this residence. The entrance or reception hall is paved with marble, and painted with gold, azure, and scarlet, in the most gorgeous style. The throne of the Emperor is of beautifully carved dark wood, and the cushions, embroidered with gold dragons, attracted general admiration; we likewise observed the gold crutch supposed to have been used by the Emperor; every inner chamber and saloon were very handsomely fitted up, and the rolls of silk, satin, and crape, all of splendid workmanship, speedily furnished commissariats and puggerees for the French soldiers who appear to have adopted one custom in this respect. The jade stone and China, were of great value, and some Sevres China of Louis Quatorze would have delighted the eyes of many a curio-fancier, and a presentation sword with the English coat of arms studded with gems, and evidently of antiquity, gave rise to some speculation. The last treaty of Tientsin was also found, and the immense quantity of loot of all kinds made it almost impossible to know what to take away. Some idea of the quantity of silk may be given by the fact that fowls, old pots, &c., were wrapped in the most costly silks and satins. All the ladies had disappeared, but their little Japanese dogs something resembling a king Charles spaniel, were running about in a distracted state. Mr. Wade secured some valuable books and papers, some we believe for the British Museum, the Emperor had left the day before, but his destination is I believe unknown. It is said that a panic took place amongst the French, and that they evacuated the palace returning however when the alarm subsided, one thing is certain our Allies took care of themselves.

C.

PEKING IN POSSESSION OF THE ALLIES.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS:

DEATH OF SOME & RELEASE OF OTHERS.

CAMP, BEFORE PEKING,
October 13th, 1860.

Last evening nine Sowars of the Sikh cavalry were released and came into camp. They bring the distressing news that Capt. Anderson and Mr. de Normann died from the effects of the brutal treatment received from the Tartars, the former on the 8th, the latter on the 11th day after they were captured. The wounds caused by the cords binding their wrists, insufficient food and other inhuman torture, having caused their death. One of these Sikhs, a serjeant, was bound with them, he survived and has made a deposition of the facts, they are all suffering much, and it will be long before they can return to duty. They were brought from a town some 30 or 40 miles off to which they were conveyed soon after their capture. No information has been obtained about the two other Europeans. Capt. Brabazon and Mr. Bowlby, *Times* Special Correspondent.

The Emperor accedes to all our demands. Harry Parkes and Col. Stephenson the Deputy Adjutant General went to a Hall of reception outside, this morning to confer with Hung Key (late Hoppo of Canton) They told him the city would be bombarded if it was not surrendered at noon.

The siege guns were in position, and other artillery ready to open fire, at the hour appointed, when, at a quarter before twelve, Hung Key came out and said all our demands were acceded to, the gate was open and no resistance would be made.

The Generals and Staff, with the Punjaubees and 67th Regiment, then entered the outer and inner gates, and ascended to the ramparts and took possession of the gate and a number of brass guns (30 I believe)—and mounted our guns in their place. The British Jack and the French Tricolour were hoisted, the former on a high pole by the side of the gate, the latter out of one of the port-holes, where they shew that Peking is in the occupation of the Allies, and that the vaunted invincibility of the Imperial Celestial City was a myth.

The wall is 60 feet wide and paved, and the troops inside have their tents pitched on it. The only thing the Chinese asked was that the Chinese Coolies should not be allowed to enter the city; this was conceded.

Diplomacy will now again take the place of War, and we shall watch with great anxiety and doubt the successful result. It is reported that the General intends to return to Tien-tsin in about a fortnight unless any circumstances occur which are to be overtaken by winter; if he does we have no security for the fulfilment of any stipulations, and the war will have to be renewed after the season.

We might winter in Peking as well as at Tien-tsin, as our numbers would be but a small percentage on its population, said to be two millions. It is said we shall not treat until the remainder of the prisoners are accounted for.

As the despatch by which I am permitted to send this will be closed this evening you must be content with the short recital of the above important facts. It is reported that this will reach Tien-tsin in time for the mail, and for Captain Jones, who left here yesterday morning by way of Tung-chow and the Peiho to Tien-tsin, there to join the *Furious*, to proceed to Shanghai for Mr. Bruce.

I wrote to you on the 9th relating that the British army encamped here on the 6th. The French on the same evening attacked the Emperor's Summer Palace, Yuen-min-yuen, entered and sacked it, whilst the only British troops present were the cavalry and artillery, who were, by command of the French General, placed in a position to cut off retreating Tartars. There were none, as the palace was only occupied by 300 eunuchs, and thirty or forty men in charge of the gardens. They made a slight show of resistance, when two were killed, and two French officers wounded. The next day the palace was given up to indiscriminate loot after the French had made first selection. They got a vast amount of jewelry, watches, &c., much of which could be purchased from them afterwards at very low prices. Some privates sold their shares for as much as 30,000 francs. The officers, from the General downwards, are said to have enriched themselves greatly.

A General Order from the British Commander-in-chief desired that all articles taken by officers and men were to be sent in for sale by Public Auction for the benefit of the army, which was done. All were permitted to have the articles they had brought away for themselves valued, and have the option of taking or rejecting them. Many beautiful articles and enjoyments were thus obtained at a nominal price. The sale realized $32,000, which, with the value of the treasure estimated at £1,000, is to be divided as prize money on the spot.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the decision of the Commander-in-chief that only those of the troops who marched from the last halting place on the 6th, are to participate in the prize money, all the rest, those at the depôt, at Tung-chow, and elsewhere being excluded.

The Commander-in-chief and general officers have waived their right to share. A gold Jug of great value was presented to the Commander-in-chief by the army. Nearly all the articles were sold at very high prices. Large enamelled and inlaid vases and ornaments realizing full Shanghai prices for such articles, the fact of their having been the property of Heen Fung adding an imaginary value to anything. The scene where the sale was held in the temple Lama-siri, occupied by Head quarters, was worthy of the pencil of an artist. Had His Imperial Majesty handed over the whole of the contents of that palace, uninjured, it would have sold for an enormous amount, more than three-fourths having been destroyed, or taken by the French. I send you a copy of the General Order that was issued before Peking was entered.

HEAD QUARTERS BEFORE PEKING,
October 12th, 1860.

GENERAL ORDER.

One Regiment to be detailed by the 1st Division will proceed to the Temple of Earth this afternoon and be there quartered.

The Depy. Qr. Master-General will make the necessary arrangement.

All the live cattle belonging to the Commissariat will be driven to the same place to-morrow morning early and kept there until further orders.

The whole of the troops will be furnished to-morrow with two days' rations cooked and be held in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice.

The Cavalry Brigade will detail 1 squadron to patrol in the neighbourhood of the Camp to-morrow; they will move off at 9 A.M. and act according to instructions, which they will receive later in the day.

The whole of the artillery will be placed at the disposal of Brig. General Crofton until further orders.

In the event of an attack upon Peking being ordered, the following directions will be observed:—

As soon as the officer commanding Royal Engineers reports that a practicable breach has been effected in the city wall, it will be stormed by the 2nd Division. Major-General Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., will be pleased to make the necessary dispositions. As soon as the wall has been gained the storming party will turn to the right, keeping along the ramparts, and seize the An-ting gate: this post being gained the Engineers and Sappers, who should follow the supporting column, will proceed at once to open the gate below.

This post will then be placed in a state of defence with the least possible delay, and held by a garrison of such strength as may be necessary.

II. E. most positively forbids any officer or soldier under any pretext whatever to quit the gate or ramparts, or enter any street or house without his express permission conveyed through the D. A. General or that of the Major General Commanding the Division, and he cannot too strongly impress upon the Troops the necessity of their restraining from straggling, and of keeping in as compact order as possible, not only for their own individual safety, but for the more complete efficiency of the whole force.

H. E. takes this opportunity of expressing to the soldiers the satisfaction he felt at their conduct on a late occasion, when a large amount of plunder was at the mercy of the troops. No crime has been brought to H. E.'s notice, and the discipline of the army remains intact.

H. E. has ordered all property collected by officers on this occasion to be sold for the just benefit of all ranks, and he wishes them to bear in mind that he has taken upon himself a serious responsibility in appropriating to their benefit the treasure which was found in the Emperor's palace, and which by right belongs to the Crown.

The troops are now about to occupy the Imperial city of Peking, where they will be exposed to many and more serious temptations, and His Excellency trusts that the boon just conferred upon them will act as an additional inducement to them to preserve their uniform good conduct, and prove to them that they best consult their own interests in maintaining it.

By Order, (Signed) F. STEPHENSON,
Depy.-Assist.-General.

The pressure of the people is said to have had great weight in inducing the authorities to yield.

I believe that their yielding now under pressure is the same as at Tientsin in 1858, and that if we retire from hence they will again break their engagements. There is no other guarantee for us, than keeping the ground we have gained, having beaten the army out of the field.

Letters were found in the palace from San-ko-lin-sin to the Emperor assuring him of his confidence in being able to annihilate us by the arrangements he had made on the road at Chang-kia-wan where the battle of 18th ultimo was fought. He begged the Emperor to have no apprehensions as to the results, that having ascertained how few our numbers were, he was confident he could surround and destroy us.

The garrison of Peking is reported to be 60,000 to 70,000 men, or 8 standards of 8,000 each, but probably not three-fourths of that number exist.

There were a few guns on the wall opposite to our battery and our works for riflemen were extended to within 100 yards of the wall.

San-ko-lin-sin, it is said, was in Peking this morning.

C.

THE course of events up North bring many curious facts to light with regard to the Chinese character; some of them indeed so curious that those ardent admirers of the Chinese, and their manner of conducting affairs, who made such truly ridiculous speeches in the House of Commons at the time of the Canton difficulties, would do well to ponder them and draw out some kind of truthful moral, which although bitter enough at first would be sweet enough afterwards. The fact is, that the truth concerning China, and her mode of dealing with western nations will come out in spite of all the demagogue, M. P's in the world. We are beginning to collect a mass of unanswerable proofs to show that from beginning to end the intercourse of the

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Celestial Empire with foreign lands has been based on a huge system of fraud and falsehood. Let any one read that long chapter of insults and injuries received by enterprising British merchants, as recorded by Sir John Davis in his excellent work on China, and he will have a true idea of the spirit which actuates Chinese officials from the very highest to the very lowest in their dealings with barbarians from the western seas. Let the student of Chinese diplomacy follow up the record of Davis by perusing the valuable Blue Books published by Government on the *Arrow* war and Lord Elgin's mission, and he will, if a sane man, certainly come to the conclusion that of all Asiatics, the Chinese are the most perverse and wilful, deceitful and treacherous, and that the only way to deal with them is to show them beyond a doubt that our infinite physical and mental superiority gives us the means at all times of exacting what we require, if such request be not at once granted by the Chinese official to whom it is made.

The worst of it is that it takes such a long time to become practically conversant with the utter worthlessness of the Chinese character with regard to truth and honor, that officials sent green from England are sure to fall into errors of delays and doubts from which the Celestials reap infinite advantage, and the foreigner infinite injury. The Chinese are perfectly alive to the fact that it takes at least three months to correspond with and receive an answer from the high authorities of England or France, and they know that in any difficulty, if they can possibly put us off for so long a time, that the excitement has ample time to cool down, and that ten to one no further measures would be taken by the insulted foreigners. A foreign minister at home has far too much on his hands to give much consideration to a dispute between a second-class plenipotentiary, and a country eight thousand miles off. Fortunately a dreadful mass of mistakes and blunders compelled the reluctant English Government to send a force once more to these shores, and it was a well-grounded hope that such an able man as Lord Elgin would have been able to set all to rights. The English High Commissioner certainly behaved with promptitude and decision at first, but it is also certain that he cannot get over the feeling that Chinamen in their moral character must assimilate to Englishmen. It seems almost incredible that he should have been led into the belief that Kweiliang was actually going single-handed to make a treaty with the Foreigners at Tien-tsin, and so end the war. Lord Elgin might have guessed that the Chinese were merely trying to put him off; every single day giving them an opportunity of adding to the defence of the capital of the Empire, while every single day certainly added to the difficulties of the Allies. And yet the delay was effected. We suppose, Mr. Wade's cunning eye could detect no flaw in the Mandarin's credential, so negotiations were carried on through many days until at last the bubble burst, and Kweiliang left the camp with a hearty inward laugh that he had completely "done" the barbarians.

The real cause of this gross imposition on the Allied High Commissioners was as follows. We have taken some trouble to find it out, and having found it out, to sift it to the best of our ability. There are in the outlying countries to the North and West of China proper, vast countries inhabited by Mongols and other tribes who are ruled by some forty-eight Wangs or Kings. These Kings are feudal vassals of the Emperor of China, and the people are the hereditary slaves of the Tartar reigning at Pekin. The forty-eight Wangs are constantly, according to rotation, in attendance at the capital, where their sons have granted unto them the daughters of the Emperor as wives, and are further favored by the presentation of offices of trust under the Imperial sway. Of course the real object of all this is to hold the son in honorable bondage at Pekin as a hostage for the fidelity of his father governing a district in Manchuria or towards the mountain boundary of Thibet.

When the danger of a Foreign attack ceased to be a joke at Pekin, and it was discovered by the translations from English newspapers and other documents constantly sent to the high authorities, that England had determined on sending an armed force to China, these eight-and-forty tributary Kings were ordered to send every one of them ten thousand armed soldiers for the protection of the sovereign. They promised to obey, but reasoned justly with themselves that probably the troops so sent would never return, and that thus their territories would be left defenceless, so they sent a few men and many promises, and the Emperor was compelled to send the most urgent and commanding dispatches to them; for when the forts were taken not one fifth of the proper number of Tartars had joined. In order to enable re-inforcements to come up, the defence of Tien-tsin was abandoned, and Kweiliang was sent down with orders to delay the barbarians by all the means in his power. He did his work beautifully, the reinforcements in part arrived, the road to the Capital was thought impregnable, and the Chinese Commissioner declined to seal the Treaty he pretended to have made.

The Allies have near Tung-chow already astonished some of these nomadic Tartar soldiers, and if they ever get a chance to attack and defeat the great army of San-ko-lin-sin, the resources of the Emperor with regard to an army are at an end, and the treachery of Kweiliang and the Chinese officials will have failed in its results.

A curious spectacle was to be seen a couple of days since on the Yan-king-pang, near Smith's Hotel. Two men were lying drowned on the mud, clasped in each others embrace. Except a little disorder in their clothes, there seems to have been no struggle for life, in fact a slight struggle would inevitably have brought the men to the bank safely, so there can be but little doubt that these two unfortunates—refugees from Soochow—committed a wilful and almost romantic suicide. They had probably run a hard race with poverty and distress, and at length had come to the determination that nothing in the next life could be half as bad as the misery of this, and so, holding tight to one another, had taken the grim voyage from which there is no return.

We mention this fact to warn our readers of the dreadful amount of distress which will present itself to our vision from among the hundreds of refugees who still crowd the settlement and its immediate vicinity. As the cold damp weather gradually approaches, sickness seizes on these hapless beings; and as they have no roof over them, and no means of providing creature comforts, the mortality will be very great.

It seems hard that no measures are taken by the Chinese authorities to rid us of these unpleasant visitors, for surely it is the duty of the Chinese to relieve Chinese distress. We have already subscribed a large sum for the relief of the Nanmings, and have afforded practical relief to no small number, and no one can expect that we are going to subscribe much more for the relief of distress that has really nothing to do with us.

Inquiry into their history unfortunately proves that these refugees are hardly worthy objects of compassion. Such is the degrading effect of a long continuance of poverty among them, that they have given up all idea of labor, in fact they openly refuse to work to get their living. They look upon the cash distributed among them by the charitable as their right, not as a favor for the which they should return due thanks. As for the rice and other things reluctantly provided by the Chinese authorities for their use, they actually asserted that the magistrates of towns visited by them were bound to supply them with necessaries, and on being asked here in Shanghai what they were going to do now that distress and sickness was coming very heavy upon them, they replied that they knew perfectly well that as soon as the mortality among them had spread sufficiently to alarm people, measures would be taken for their relief: and so resting on this broad philosophical principle these obstinate people will actually wait on, every one of them uncertain but that he may be the next called on to swell the amount of the desirable mortality.

On their first arrival here much work was offered them. After a week or two they gradually sneaked away, taking with them in no few instances the property of the person who had been kind enough to employ them. What is to be done with gipsies like these who are becoming a nuisance to the settlement, at the same time that they obstinately refuse to do anything to help themselves? We think the Chinese authorities ought to be called on to clear the settlement of Nanmings, and take some measures to compel the able-bodied among them to do some work for their living.

We are very glad to have it in our power to convince our readers that the Municipal Council have not quietly allowed the Chinese to rebuild their wooden houses on the Maloo without remonstrance. We subjoin a letter from Mr. Pickwood, the Municipal Secretary, in which it is stated that the Consul had been applied to to prohibit the erection of dangerous edifices, for by no other name can we designate the Chinese houses in the settlement, and that he found himself without power to interfere. This inability in the Consul to coerce the Chinese in the matter is unfortunate, for if he has no power we don't know any one else who is likely to have any. The English renters of the ground are for the most part far away, and enjoy too large a sum of money, the result of their Chinese rents, to compel their tenants to rebuild their houses on any European model, or even to request them to do so; and we are not aware that the Constitution of the Municipal Council is such as to give it any power that the Consul does not possess.

Mr. Pickwood speaks of the pools of water which have been emptied by the labor employed by the Municipal Council. We can't help thinking that emptying these pools, until some complete system of drainage has been carried through the settlement is mere waste of time and labor. Of course this is a mere supposition on our part. The rain that has fallen to-day will put the measure to the proof, and we shall certainly be agreeably astonished to discover on Monday that the small lakes of green waters on either side of the Maloo, which have greeted our eyes and nose so long, have disappeared.

We offer Mr. Pickwood our sincere thanks for placing the minutes of the Municipal Council at our service should we ever desire to see them. We shall certainly gladly avail ourselves of this kind offer on some future occasion.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—We all unhesitatingly subscribe to the doctrine of *audi alteram partem*, and, whilst I emphatically repudiate any obligation or intention on my part to answer all objections raised either against the Municipal Council or myself, I desire to call your notice to a misrepresentation of *facts*, which, I feel certain, has been allowed inadvertently to creep into the columns of your last Saturday's issue.

In your remarks upon the inexpediency of rebuilding wooden tenements in the Maloo, you state,—"the Consul says nothing, the Municipal Council looks on with indifference," and—

A severe critic, it has been observed, might curtail that famous brevity of CESAR's by two thirds, drawing his pen through the supererogatory *veni* and *vidi*.

I cannot but feel, without any hypercriticism, that a similar process might have been applied to the sentence referred to, without greatly endangering its literary merits, whilst it certainly would have considerably enhanced its claim to truthfulness. Under such an operation, your "brevity" would have appeared, not inelegantly, I believe, as follows:—"The Chinese build,"—leaving it to be *inferred*, if you pleased, that the Council were fast asleep all the while.

The Council Minutes will show, however, that the state of the *Maloo* has received the Boards' especial consideration; that H. B. M. Consul *has* been applied to, and has spoken very decidedly as to his *inability* to interfere; that boundary stones have been laid, to regulate the width of the by-streets; and that the stagnant pools in that vicinity are to be pools no longer.

The Council Minutes, which I believe to be legitimate food for a public journal, with the sanction of the Board, could be always at your service, and, when the two great and all-absorbing news "origins"—the Rebels and the War in the North,—have passed off the stage, would not have the effect, it is hoped, of "crowding out" the interesting matter, which from time to time is to be found in your columns.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

EDWIN PICKWOAD,
Secy Municl. Council.

Shanghai, 19th October, 1860.

On Thursday last the detachment of Royal Marine Light Infantry, consisting of 10 Officers and 264 non-commissioned officers and men, embarked on board the transport *Australian* for the North. The R. M. Artillery, about 80 strong of all ranks, remain in garrison for the present, but it is not at all improbable that they may be ordered North shortly, as all will depend upon the turn affairs may take there.

NORTH-CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The regular Monthly Meeting of this Society was held on the 16th October. In the absence of the President and Vice-president, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Boone was called to the chair, and Dr. Henderson was requested to act as Secretary.

Rev. J. Macgowan and W. Shepard Wetmore, Esq., were elected Resident Members, and W. C. Milne, Esq. of Foochow a Corresponding Member.

Dr. Bridgman called up the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, of which he had given notice at the last Monthly Meeting. After some discussion, favorable to making the proposed changes, it was resolved to postpone final action thereon until the next regular Meeting, in consideration of the absence of the President, the Vice-president, and some of the older members of the Society, interested in the subject.

Dr. Lindau's "Notes on the City of Yedo" were then read, and listened to with great attention. This valuable Paper embodies a large amount of minute and accurate information respecting the capital of Japan, exhibiting its very peculiar characteristics, and giving a much more moderate estimate of its magnificence and populousness than is found in the writings of Thunburg, Siebold and others.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Lindau, and a copy of his Paper requested for publication.

SETTLERS AND NATIVES IN NEW ZEALAND.

One of the many evil consequences of an over-protracted session is, that legislation becomes a mere game of chance. The opinions which are really preponderant in the House of Commons no longer make law for the nation. The number in attendance becomes so small that any accident will disturb the balance. A shower of rain will turn a division; and any active canvasser has always obstruction, if not legislation, at his command. This evil of a wasted session has received more than one illustration in recent divisions; but none of them has been of so much importance as the loss of the New Zealand Bill on Tuesday night. In a fuller House it could not have failed of success, for it involves the principle of protecting a native race from the cupidity of the white man, for which Parliament has already done so much. But the active agitation of a few interested persons would have arrested even a better Bill at this season of the year. The land question —which it was the main object of this Bill to settle—is the great difficulty of every young colony; for land is at first the only source of wealth, and is therefore naturally an object of cupidity to those who have exiled themselves in order to make money. But in New Zealand—at least in the northern island—it is complicated by the fact that, when the island was first discovered, every rood of land was in possession. The Maoris have as distinct an idea of landed property as we have, and there was not such a thing as "no man's land" in the whole island; nay, they held it, not, as we do, individually, but by clans. When first their progenitors over-spread the island, some three hundred years ago, each man of them took his well-defined block of land. But he did not take the trouble to divide it among his family, and therefore they held their father's block of land in common. They will no doubt pursue same policy with their own descendants; and thence it came about that these original blocks are held by tribes in common, and not in special plots by each member of the tribe. Individuals, therefore, of the tribe are unable to alienate any portion of the land without the consent of the tribe, or of the chief who represents them—just as a Swiss mountaineer cannot sell a bit of the valley on which he pastures his cows, but must refer all applicants to the Commune. But the idea of property is nevertheless thoroughly well-defined; and a war has before this taken place between two tribes for a strip of land fifteen yards in width. This is the kernel of the New Zealand difficulty. At first the settlers had no trouble in getting land. The natives had a good deal of land and no blankets, and they were very willing to exchange the former for the latter. But, after a time, they began to see that land was a thing which rose in value, and that blankets had a tendency to wear out. They began to feel just as the proprietor of a moor in England would feel who found a town springing up on the edge of it. He would manifest an objection to squatters that never occurred to him before, and would cling with quite a novel tenacity to the fee-simple of his naked moor. This is precisely the view taken of it by the Maoris. Selling is not so popular among them as it used to be, and the colony, with a constant emigration pouring into her harbours, is beginning to be a little straitened for room. The Maoris have got the land, and the settlers covet it; and this is of itself an ample foundation for a formidable difficulty. Of course the gentlemen who, there as elsewhere, would regenerate the world on the "damned nigger" principle, and who hold the indefeasible right of the white man to all he can lay his hands on, would offer a very simple solution of the problem It is a solution which has been already applied by the Yankees to the Red Indians, and by the Dutch to the Hottentots. They would take by force whatever land they wanted. But in the present instance there are two formidable difficulties in the way of this solution. The first difficulty is that the English Crown has undertaken, by the Treaty of Waitangi, to guarantee their landed property to the natives There were men in England some eighteen years ago, when this treaty was first made, whose cupidity could stoop low enough to suggest that it was "a mere device for the amusement of savages." They belong to the same school—the school of Mr. Gibbon Wakefield—as those whose energetic efforts have defeated the New Zealand Bill. But their interpretation was scornfully rejected by the Colonial Minister of the day; and the covenants of the Treaty of Waitangi have been again and again reaffirmed on the part of the English Crown. The other difficulty is that the natives, as they have just shown, will fight for their land; and that their fighting force consists of twenty thousand men, fully armed, and defending a country which woods, mountain-barriers, and swamps have made impassable for troops.

This question, therefore, is one of considerable delicacy. Land cannot be forced from the natives without the hinge of great wrong and unveiling a vast military expenditure, and they cannot be induced voluntarily to relax their grasp except to those in whom they thoroughly confide. In the meantime, the settlers are storming for more land, and have browbeaten the Governor into committing, for the sake of getting it, an act of confiscation which has plunged the country into war. Under these circumstances, Mr. Adderley, and the old Canterbury party whom he represents, modestly propose that the dispute between the colonists and the natives should be left to the colonists to settle exactly as they like. The Maoris are not represented in the Colonial Legislature, and any decision of the Legislature is the decision of the colonists alone. Though it deals with a most important subject-matter, the proposition is in its nature quite as monstrous as a proposal that the merchants of Calcutta should have the uncontrolled disposal of the lives and properties of the natives of India. Of course, so long as the natives retain their present preponderance of numbers, frequent wars would be the only consequence. It is a mistake to say that colonists necessarily dislike war. The settlers in the bush, who are liable to be shot, of course have an aversion to it. But the majority living on the coast are out of reach of the bullets, and enjoy the full benefit of the military expenditure. A war conducted by England in a colony means a new and rich market for colonial corn and cattle, and a vast body of extra customers for colonial tradesmen. But the time will very soon come when the whites will be the most numerous race, and resistance on the part of the Maoris will be too desperate for them to attempt. If a parliament elected purely by colonists should then have to arbitrate between the colonist who owns the land, and the native who possesses it, the result is not difficult to foresee. Specious arguments will not be wanting to prove that a savage can have no true property in land; and the logical value of an argument is not of much importance when it is enforced by the hand of power. Ahab, no doubt, had arguments enough to prove that Naboth had no true title to his land; but it did not turn out a desirable arrangement that Ahab should be judge in his own case. We can only ascertain what a white Legislature, elected on democratic principles, would do under such a temptation, by inquiring what it has done elsewhere. There are few more disgraceful pages in the history of the United States than their treatment of the Red Indians on whose land they wished to encroach. The form was observed, as no doubt it would be in New Zealand, of procuring a cession of it from some real or alleged chief. The Abbé Domenech, in his recent work upon American deserts, gives an instructive picture of the process, which consisted principally in a liberal use of liquor by the Government negotiator. The necessary signatures once obtained, the very moderate scruples of the Government were abundantly satisfied; and whole races were driven forth from their own fertile fields, and from among the graves of their fathers, to wear out a half-starved existence in some desert beyond the Mississippi. The wrong that was perpetrated by white settlers on the Atlantic may well be repeated by white settlers in the Pacific, notwithstanding the purity of the intentions which, while they are the weaker party, they profess. Indeed, the ground on which they claim that the wolf shall have the guardianship of the lamb has an ominous smack of American morality about it. They say it is a wrong upon their liberty not to clothe them with despotic power over the Maoris —that it is a breach of the principle of self government not to suffer them to govern other people. This quaint view of the rights of man bears an unpleasant analogy to those impassioned speeches about their "liberties" with which the Virginian planters exhort each other to stand fast by the "peculiar institution." It is like the indignation expressed by the Dey of Algiers, in Dumas' story, at the tyranny of the European laws which forbade him to strangle his own cook.

Both on the grounds of economy and humanity, England has a right to insist that native disputes shall be decided by judges less interested than the colonists themselves. If the natives are strong, it is England who has to bear the cost of subjugating them; if they are weak and oppressed, it is England that bears, in the sight of the civilized world, the odium of their oppression The Duke of Newcastle's Bill which the disciples of Mr. Gibbon Wakefield have succeeded in burking, provided that a council of men, conversant with native affairs, and independent alike of the Assembly and of the Governor, should advise him upon this thorny and delicate administration. It is bad that the Governor should bear this responsibility alone, for if he is strong, it adds to the unpopularity with which every governor has to contend, and if he is weak, it makes the English Crown a direct accomplice in oppression. If the Government should be unable, with the powers they now possess, to put in action this wise guarantee, it is to be hoped that they will not sit down under the verdict of the wasted skeleton that caricatures a legislative assembly in August, but that they will appeal to a genuine House of Commons.—*Saturday Review*. Aug. 25.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL

The Mail of the 27th Augt. was brought up by the *Yang-tsze* on the 14th, and by the P. & O. Str. *Aden* on the 17th inst.

A telegram of the 28th Augt. states that Parliament was prorogued on that day.

The *Great Eastern* arrived at Milford Haven on the 20th Augt. with sixty-seven passengers. She left New York on the 17th, and Halifax on the 19th.

A "gridiron" has been constructed there to receive her. Part of the beach has been excavated, and a vast frame built in the huge trough, which at high tide will be filled with water. She will thus repose in safety, and be accessible to visitors.

Great fears are entertained regarding the harvest, owing to the continued fall of rain.

It is stated that the distinction of Commander of the Legion of Honour has been conferred upon Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, in connexion with his services in China.

France.—The Emperor and Empress of the French have set out on a visit to Savoy, Nice, and Algeria. The Emperor has made another pacific speech at Lyons.

The prospects of the harvest in France appear to be as discouraging as they are on this side of the Channel. The rain falls for five or six hours every day, and all agricultural produce is rising in price.

Italy.—The war on the Neapolitan mainland has begun. Garibaldi has landed in Calabria, and taken Reggio. Two Neapolitan brigades have also surrendered at discretion.

The King of Naples is concentrating his troops in the capital; but it is thought probable that the army will revolt.

Russia.—The finances of the Russian empire are said to be in an alarming condition.

Turkey.—Sir Henry Bulwer is said to have made representations to the Sultan respecting the dangers which threaten the Turkish empire, and to have again advised the recall of Kibrisli Pasha from Roumelia, and the transfer of his mission to Omar Pasha.

Syria.—Letters from Syria confirm all the horrors of which we had previously heard. 1,800 persons are in prison for the outrages.

For the first time in Eastern experience a Mussulman has been hanged for the murder of a Christian woman.

Bullion.—Per *Pera*, from Southampton, on 20th August, 1860,—

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai, *Countess of Seafield*, at London, August 18th. *Biobio*, at Liverpool, August 14th.

Departed.—For Shanghai, August 10th, from Liverpool, *Geo. West*, 21st, *Victor Emmanuel*, 22nd, *Benares*, *Constance*. From Cardiff, August 14th, *Juliana*.

Passed Anjer.—For Shanghai, Sept. 10th, *Sillery*; 22d, *Hesperus*, from Liverpool. Sept. 11th, *Glamis*, from Cardiff. Sept. 21st, *Snow Squall*, from New York. Sept. 22d, *Sir Isaac Newton*, from Swansea.

Loading.—At London, *Harkaway*, *George Washington*.

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SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

Books received last mail.

234—Hamilton's Lectures, 3rd and 4th vol.
738—Memorials of Thos. Hood, 2 vols.
739—Dumas' Garibaldi.
1280—The Desert of North America, Domenech, 2 vols.
1287—Two Months in the Highlands, Wells.
1288—Hunting in the Himalayans, Dunlous.
1289—The Upper and Lower Amoor, Atkinson.
1074—Hood and Free, Novel, 3 vols.
1075—Julian Mommjov, do.
1076—The Kelly's and the O'Kelly's, Novel.
1077—Country Life.
2061—Vicissitudes of Families, Burke's, 1 vol. 2 Series.
2062—Cabinet Lawyer.
2063—Slave on Indigation.
2064—All Round the Wrekin, Whites.
2065—The Brownrigg Papers.
2700—Curiosities of Natural History, Buckland, 2nd Series.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1860.

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London Mission & North-China Herald Office.
September 29th, 1860.

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tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

TIME TABLE.

SHOWING the proposed movements of the Mail Steamers between England and Shanghai, approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Corrected for 1860.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct 13	Zingari	B. str.	99	Byrne	Ningpo	Oct 12	Tea &Silk	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 11	Yang-tsze	A. str.	760	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. 10	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 14	Saigon	B. str.	476	Lapraik	Pelho	.. 9		Chartered by H M Govt
.. 14	Burman	B. bark	319	Robertson	do	Ballast		A. R. Tilby
.. 14	Saigon [H M str.			de Vautré	do	Oct 12		
.. 17	Berwick Wallis	B. ship	621	Findlay	do	.. 11	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 17	Tung Yu	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Liverpool	June 6	General	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 17	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hongkong*	Oct 11	Op., &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P. &O. Agt
.. 17	Seaman's Bride	A. ship	783	Wyman	Kanagawa		Hay	Chartered by H M Govt
.. 17	Sw&Lerland [HBM	st.-frl.			North			
.. 18	Meteor	B. ship	628	Moore	Cardiff	June 2	Iron, &c.	Johnson and Co
.. 19	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Munro	Hongkong	Oct 12	Op., &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P.&O.Agt
.. 19	Kestrel (73) [H M g.-boat			H Huxham	Ningpo	.. —		
.. 19	Pioneer [H M sc-st-sl			Reilly	Pelho	.. —		

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct 13	Ivera	B. bark	358	Robinet	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 13	Japan	Fr. str.			North		
.. 13	Europe	Fr. bk	269	Derun	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 14	Elizabeth	B. schr	146	Williams	do	do	W. R. Adamson & Co
.. 14	Burgermeister [Bremen bk		327	Miesegades	Hongkong	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 14	Perth	B. bark	363	Hutton	Japan	Ballast	Lindsay and Co
.. 14	Haze	A. ship	793	Holmes	Hongkong	Tea & Sun	Olyphant and Co
.. 14	Shooting Star	Sin. sh	800	Silva	Amoy&Ll'kong	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 14	Samuel	B. schr	126	Oliver	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Dent and Co
.. 14	Reinhardt	Bre. sh	657	Timmermann	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 16	Scotland	B. str.	750	Bell	Pelho		Chartered by H M Government
.. 16	Phantom	A. ship	1174	Sargent	New York	Tea &Silk	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 17	Urgent [H M sch-tran.			H. W. Hire	Pelho		
.. 17	Friendship	Sin. bk	450	Starr	Hongkong	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 17	Zingari	B. str.	99	Byrne	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 17	Yang-tsze	A. str.	760	Dearborn	Hongkong	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 17	Garland	A. schr	113	Lockett	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Frazar and Co
.. 18	Beemah	B. ship	887	Pickernell	Hongkong	Sun., &c.	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 18	Formosa	B. str.	450	Browne	Hongkong	Silk	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names.	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Australian	H M st.-tran-port	6	..	..	Boon	..
Azof (R. str.)	chd. by H M govt	..	476	..	Gaby	..
Centaur	H M st-sloop	6	..	..	Elphinstone D'O D'A Aplin	340
Kestrel (73)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut H Huxham	40
Lightning (lr. str.)	chd. by H M govt	..	350	..	Taylor	..
Octavia (15)	H M transport	..	..	..	W. J. Dale	..
Pioneer	H M sc-st-sloop	6	..	..	H. A. Reilly	350
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Saigon	H I M st-aviso	..	..	..	Lieut de Vauté	..
Bayarin	H I & M corvette	..	..	..	Maydell	..
Switzerland	H I & M st.-frl.	..	..	..		..

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR
And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended dispatch
Aden	Oct 17	B. str.	507	Bernard	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong*	21st inst
Aerolite	Sept 28	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Armistice	Oct 4	B. bark	358	Richardson	Order		
Athlete (31)	Sept 5	B. ship	975	Potter	Chartered by H M Government		
Balder	Sept 24	Swe. bq	350	Soberg	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	eld 17th
Berwick Wallis	Oct 17	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Burman	Oct 14	B. bark	319	Robertson	A. R. Tilby	Pchau&Hkong	Early
Cadiz	Oct 19	B. str.	481	Munro	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent		
Celerity	Sept 14	Sin. bk	240	Ingram	A. R. Tilby		
Charlotte Ann	Sept 16	B. bark	430	Good	W. R. Adamson and Co	Hongkong	eld 18th
Deux Jumeaux	Aug 29	Fr. sh	533	Bernard	Vaucher, Frères	Hongkong	
Douglas	Sept 23	B. bark	419	Thomas	A. R. Tilby	Hongkong	Imdt.
Elizabeth	Aug 19	B. ship	442	Samson	W. R. Adamson and Co	Hongkong	Early
Elizabeth	July 18	Fr. bk	432	Janus	Vaucher, Frères	Hongkong	21st inst
Eliza Mary	Sept 29	B. schr	126	Pine	Lindsay and Co	Kanagawa	eld 16th
Fama Filipina	Oct 9	Sp. sh.	800	Gana	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy & Man.	Imdt.
Fanny Mellenry	Sept 4	A. ship	1237	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co		
Fathe Shah Alum	Sept 18	B. ship	818	Sheppard	Order		
Florence	Sept 24	A. ship	1045	Wadsworth	Russell and Co	New York	
Gabalva	Aug 19	B. bark	419	Gillespie	Dent and Co		
Gange	Sept 2	Fr. sh.	520	Gondinet	Meynard, Cousin & Cie	Hongkong	Early
Greifswald	July 13	Pru. bk	432		Siemssen and Co		
Horatio	Oct 8	A. ship	466	Palmer	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Horizon	Aug 8	A. ship	1066	Reed	Russell and Co	Hongkong	
Hydroosee	Aug 25	B. ship	595	Smith	Dent and Co		
Imperatriz	Sept 28	B. str.	1311	Sharp	Dent and Co	London	1st prox
Jumna	Sept 16	A. ship	787	Tucker	Russell and Co		
J. W. White	Sept 30	A. ship	549	Osgood	Order		
Kate Carnie	Aug 17	B. ship	549	Maclean	Gilman and Co	London	24th inst
Kate Hooper (25)	Oct 7	A. ship	1488	Johnson	Chartered by H M Government		
Kimhongsen	Sept 14	Sin. bk	300	Christian	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Kobi-noor	Aug 4	B. bark	302	Summerson	Wm. Hargreaves	Liverpool	eld 18th
Lebanon	Sept 29	A. ship	690	Hamilton	Olyphant and Co		
Leontine	Sept 27	Sin. bk	296	Schwertzer	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Louisa	Oct 3	B. schr	93	Russell	Order		
Lucky Star	Aug 24	Sin. bk	400	Kingsoth	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Magnolia	Sept 28	A. ship	648	Hunt	Russell and Co		
Main	Sept 28	Ha. sh	802	Haack	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	
Mary B. Mitford	Oct 7	B. bark	519	Leadley	A. R. Tilby	Puchau	Imdt.
Merse	Oct 18	B. ship	628	Moore	Johnson and Co		
Moneka	Oct 6	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Augustine Heard and Co	Puchau	Imdt.
Nabob	Sept 28	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co		
Neville	Sept 19	B. ship	713	Kerr	W. R. Adamson and Co	Hongkong	Early
Nimrod		B. bark	231				
Ocean Mail	Aug 3	B. ship	636	Adam	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	25th inst
Ocean Queen	Sept 3	Sin. sh	600	Jensen	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Palma	Sept 27	Ha. bk	246	Grönwold	Siemssen and Co		
Palmerston	July 22	B. bark	397	Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	22d inst
Paradise	Aug 12	B. ship	1177	Winslow	Frazar and Co	San Francisco	eld 17th
Premier	Sept 16	A. ship	1199	McGilvery	Frazar and Co		
Prince Regent	Sept 14	B. bark	582	Sack	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	Early
Revere	Aug 8	A. ship	735	Rocke	Frazar and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Early
Ricardo Schmidt	Aug 24	Ital. sh	686	Casanova	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Early
Rose Drouhet	Aug 12	Fr. sh.	472	Merlin	Meynard, Cousin & Cie		
Screamer	Sept 28	A. ship	1197	Snow	Captain		
Sea Forth	Aug 21	Sin. bk	300	Cameron	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Seaman's Bride	Oct 17	A. ship	783	Wyman	Chartered by H M Government		
Senator	July 13	U. S. bk	288	Ostenbe	Lindsay and Co		
Solent	Sept 27	B. ship	732	Passmore	Fletcher and Co		
Sportsman	Oct 1	A. ship	626	Thompson	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Pelho	eld 19th
St. Louis	July 1	A. str.	700	Hutchison	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Stirling	Oct 2	B. bark	360	Howe	James Hooper		
Swordfish	Sept 7	A. ship	1035	Crandall	Olyphant and Co	New York	
Ta Yung	July 9	B. str.	124	Pilleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co	*Tug*	
Torrent	Aug 8	A. ship	641	Gove	Augustine Heard and Co	Hkong&W'poa	eld 15th
Troy	July 31	A. ship	662	Eagleston	Russell and Co		
Tung Yu	Oct 17	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Victor Emmanuel	Aug 29	Nor. sh	450	Pharo	Oppert and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Imdt.
Wandering Jew	Aug 24	A. ship	1135	Stackpole	Frazar and Co		
Weymouth	Sept 30	A. ship	1396	Seavey	Order		
White Falcon	Aug 7	A. ship	1372	Drummond	Russell and Co		
Wynaud	Aug 17	B. ship	521	Reid	Fletcher and Co	London	Imdt.
York (72)	Aug 31	B. ship	939	Redpath	Chartered by H M Government		

[72 *Merchant Vessels.*] * At day-light with the Mails for Europe.

RECEIVING SHIPS—*IN HARBOUR.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. P. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Hayits	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July, 1859, to 30th June, 1860.*

Destination.	Black Tea lbs.	Green Tea lbs.	Tea. Total lbs.	Silk Total Bales
To Great Britain, *direct*, ...	23,098,812	8,522,591	31,621,204	19,084
United States, ...	630,401	17,639,987	18,290,388	1,344
Australian Colonies, ...	534,006	380,805	914,811	.....
North American Colonies, ...	48,533	386,330	434,863	.....
The Continent of Europe, ...	1,165,398	66,964	1,172,362	} 47,099
Coastwise, ...	217,275	803,628	1,020,903	
Manila, ...	240	.....	240	137
Total	25,663,666	27,800,105	53,463,771	67,874

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from 1st July, 1860, to dates,*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw China	Raw Japan	Thrown	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
July 1	Pekin, str., ...	759	.. Hongkong ..	1,319	.....	.....	1,319	.....	.....
.. 17	Formosa, str., ...	450	.....do.....	2,309	29	.....	2,338	.....	.....
.. 18	Jubilee, ...	764	.....	32	.....	5	37	25	357
Aug 2	Cadiz, str., ...	481	.. Hongkong ..	1,864	168	8	2,040	.....	1
.. 18	Formosa, str., ...	450	.....do.....	2,295	204	3	2,502	.....	.....
.. 24	Challenger, ...	698	.....London ..	3,710	14	7	3,731	4	.....
Sept 5	Emeu, str., ...	907	.. Hongkong ..	3,791	746	21	4,558	.....	.....
.. 9	Ballarat, ...	712	.....London ..	2,820	368	..	3,188	.....	19
.. 12	Lucknow, ...	402	.....do.....	1,429	215	34	1,678	5	16
.. 21	Cadiz, str., ...	481	.. Hongkong ..	2,022	386	2	2,410	.....	.....
Oct 5	Aden, str., ...	507	.....do.....	2,930	299	19	3,468	.....	.....
.. 5	Assyrian, ...	555	.....London ..	1,909	407	..	2,316	.....	.....
.. 9	Livingston, ...	535	.....do.....	1,085	596	.....	1,681	6	67
.. 18	Formosa, str., ...	450	.. Hongkong ..	.....	.....	.....	2,984	.....	4
Cld. 18	Koh-i-noor, ...	303	.. Liverpool ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.
From 1st July, 1860, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Oct 16	Phantom, ...	1174	New York, ...	427:70	.....	.....

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)—from 1st July, 1860.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
July 18	*Jubilee*, ...	764	London, ...	314,281	110,356	59,107	.....	6,907	490,651	34,807	7,088	.....	.....	2,375	44,701	130,815	219,286	709,937
Augt 24	*Challenger*, ...	698	London, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,619	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361,697
Sept 9	*Ballarat*, ...	712	London, ...	277,696	101,565	16,487	.....	8,933	404,681	26,415	2,393	.....	2,028	1,209	48,169	.....	78,205	357,296
.. 12	*Lucknow*, ...	402	London, ...	78,640	46,749	.....	.....	100	125,798	37,752	9,177	.....	4,149	3,793	12,067	.....	66,938	479,886
Oct. 5	*Assyrian*, ...	556	London, ...	165,643	.....	18,241	.....	.....	183,884	25,701	5,803	.....	2,435	284	178,832	.....	222,526	192,736
.. 9	*Livingston*, ...	535	London, ...	278,948	.....	7,285	4,720	.....	290,953	102,356	19,761	305	9,454	6,737	67,706	.....	192,981	404,410
Cld. 18	*Koh-i-noor*, ...	303	Liverpool, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	483,933

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from 1st July, 1860.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green lbs	Japan Tea lbs.	Grand Total lbs
Oct. 16	*Phantom*, ...	1174	New York, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	506,725	17,006	499	8,777	236,291	192,488	962,487	28,203	990,690

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H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT, FOOCHOW.

KEEN-SHOW AND OTHERS
versus
THOMAS LANCASTER LARKEN.
(Continued from No. 533.)

I did not say that I went to Fuh-sing-lung hong for payment. I had nothing to do with that hong. My engagement was with E-ho hong.

You said you went to Fuh-sing-lung hong to look for Acum. What did you go for?

I never said that I went to Fuh-sing-lung hong. You stated that you never settled teas with foreign hongs except through their compradores; mention the names of some such, with whom you have done business in that way.

Yes. I can name the comprador of the T'ae-ping hong, Hung-laou-woo. I am only a small man, and have only done business with T'ae-ping and E-ho hongs.

The fourth Plaintiff, *Tung-yih*, was called by the court, and being warned to speak the truth, was examined.

What is your name?

Chuen Kwei Sieu.

Is Tung-yih your hong?

Yes.

For how many chests of tea do you claim payment?

1429 chests.

How much money do you claim?

Taels 14,034.7 1, as by account produced, deducting 2% leaves taels 13,754.0.1. I have received 4,100 odd taels, which leaves taels 9,654.0.1.

To whom did you sell these teas?

To E-ho hong.

Through whom?

Acum.

To whom did you give the musters?

E-ho hong.

To whom did you send the teas?

E-ho hong.

When were they weighed?

1st lot Chuy-lan, in the first month of China new year, but I don't remember the day.

2nd lot Tung-fah, on or about the 24th February.

3rd lot, Hoh-shun, Chang-shun, Tai-shun, San-le, were all weighed about the 28th or 29th of February.

When did you send these teas?

The Chuy-lan in the first month, and the others about the middle of that month.

At what prices did you settle the teas?

Chuy-lan at 20 taels; Tung-fah at 18.75 taels; Hoh-shun at 21.5 taels; Chang-shun at 21¼ taels: Tae-shun at 21¼ taels; San-le at 16.2 taels.

In settling these teas did you have any written agreement?

No, there was nothing drawn up of that sort.

Where did you settle these teas?

At E-ho hong, in the visitors' room, with Acum.

In settling these teas in that room was any other also present?

Awei was there, and some teamen also.

When these teas were settled there, was the contract entered in any book?

I was offered a price and I took it, and Acum went inside and consulted, and came out and said it was all settled.

Were they all settled at once?

No. Chuy-lan was settled earliest, San-le latest; Ho-shun, Chang-shun, and Tae-shun all in one day.

Did you ask for payment?

After weighing, I applied to Acum in the E-ho hong.

What did Acum say?

Acum said, he was told by the tea-taster that I should be paid in about a week.

Did you go after a week, as you say for payment?

I did go at the time specified, but I was told that Acum had run off.

When you heard that Acum had gone, did you take any steps to find him?

No, I did not; because E-ho and Acum are considered identical.

On what ground do you say that you understood the E-ho hong and Acum were identical?

Awei told me so.

Had you any personal communication with Mr. Larken, or any other in the E-ho hong besides Acum?

Only with Awei. I had no communications with Mr. Larken, because I could not talk to him.

After you heard that Acum had run away, did you meet together anywhere with the creditors of Acum?

Most of the teaman went to the E-ho hong, and we talked over it at our separate hong also.

Have you been in the habit of attending meetings since this examination commenced to discuss this question?

Yes, after the examination at Court has been closed, we have met at our different hongs to talk over the probabilities of our success.

After you heard that Acum had gone, did you meet with the other creditors, and resolve to make E-ho responsible?

No, as a body we looked upon E-ho as responsible for the teas purchased through Acum. Had Acum died, we should have done the same.

Cross-examined by Defendant.—If I can shew you proof of paying the tea money to Acum would you consider me liable to a second payment?

As long as I have not received my tea money. I must look to the E-ho for it.

How can you prove not having received money from Acum?

Had E-ho hong paid my money, E-ho hong would have my receipt.

I did not say "if E-ho gave you payment." I said what proof can you give me that you have not received payment from Acum?

If you or Awei think he can say that I have not been paid by Acum.

When you settled teas before through brokers whom did you get the money through?

I did business through brokers, and I generally got money from those brokers.

Mr. Septimus Moate—called by the Court, and examined at once, as business requires him to be as early as possible at Pagoda.

On being duly sworn, he was questioned.

By the Court.—You are chief officer on board the *Mahamoodie*?

Witness.—Yes, I am chief officer.

The *Mahamoodie* is Jardine Matheson & Co.'s receiving ship?

Yes.

As chief officer do you know every one that goes in and out of the ship?

Yes.

Since the beginning of March have any Chinese not belonging to the ship been living on board?

Yes.

Can you mention the date?

About 2nd and 3rd of March.

What Chinese came?

2 men and 2 females.

Can you not remember the exact date?

On the 2nd or 3rd of March, about 3 or 4 in the afternoon.

In what boat did they arrive at the ship?

In the house boat.

Did you receive any orders with them?

Yes.

Can you state what those orders were?

I received a note from Mr. Larken to receive Acum and his family for a few days, or until they wished to return to Foochow.

Did the orders put any other condition than "until they wished to return to Foochow"?

No other instructions.

How long did they stay on board?

A week.

What became of them at the end of that week?

They went on board the *Peiho*.

Did they go on board themselves or did you send them?

On the evening of Friday the 9th, before the *Peiho* went away, Acum came to me and asked me if I could get him a passage, and I told him he had better go on board himself and apply to the purser.

The result was, how did they get on board?

He asked me for a boat, and I gave him the ship's sampan.

After he left in the ship's sampan, did he return?

Yes.

When he went in that sampan, did the other man and his family go with him?

No: he went to secure his passage.

How came you to let him go without instructions?

I could not detain a Chinese subject against his will.

Did you receive any instructions to further his going on the *Peiho*?

No.

Did you report his departure to Mr. Larken?

No.

Since he left have you been asked by any one what became of him?

No.

When he left in the ship's sampan to go and secure his passage did any one go with him?

No one.

Did he return in the sampan?

He did, to take his wife and family with him.

When he returned to take his wife and family what did he say to you?

I asked him if he had got his passage on board the *Peiho*, and said "Yes."

Is that all the communication you had with him?

Yes, I may say that was all I had with him during the time he was on board.

Did he take his luggage with him?

He had only a few bundles with him.

When he came on board had he the same bundles?

I am pretty sure those were the same. There was nothing hoisted up.

When he came alongside had he any cases with him?

I believe not.

You say there was nothing hoisted up; but was there anything left in the boat alongside?

I cannot swear there was anything left.

Can you swear there was nothing left?

No, I cannot swear to that.

Do you know who paid his passage money in the *Peiho*?

No.

If he left with only a few bundles, how do you suppose he paid his passage money?

I have no idea.

Did he take any money with him over the side?

I don't know; the bundles seemed very light.

You say the house-boat stayed alongside all night. Do you recollect when she left?

No, I don't recollect.

When she did leave, was anything taken out of her?

Nothing.

If you knew nothing was taken out of her, you must have known when she left.

No, I don't recollect.

While Acum was was on board did any of the E-ho servants come on board?

None.

Were you told by any one why this man was put in your charge for a few days?

No.

While he was in the ship, did you see him often?

Yes.

Did he seem at all afraid of exposure?

No, he did not attempt at all to conceal himself?

Had he any unusual accommodation different from the other Canton men on board?

He was put in the cabin for visitors; in the upper cabin.

Did he get any messages while on board?

Yes; he got chits occasionally.

Had any one come to remove him against his will, would you have resisted?

No. I had no instructions to that effect.

Would you allow any Chinaman to come on board?

No.

So that, if any creditors of this man had come on board to take Acum, you would have resisted?

I would not have allowed them to come on board without official authority.

Are you in the habit of receiving men in that way, sent on board to you?

No.

You mean to say that no Chinaman has ever been sent on board to you in that way to take care of?

Yes.

During the week when this man was on board, did he ever leave the ship except to go on board the *Peiho*?

No.

During that week did any gentleman of the E-ho hong, Mr. Larken, Mr. Wordsworth, or Mr. Clark see him on board?

On Monday, the 5th, Mr. Larken and Mr. Glover, the captain, were on board; but whether they saw him or not I don't know; I was sick.

Then you can swear to those two gentlemen being on board while he was there?

Yes.

Did any gentleman of the hong go down with him in the house-boat?

No. The third officer did.

Was the house-boat armed?

Not more than usually, as when they take treasure.

Are you aware of any of the gentlemen of the E-ho hong seeing him on the *Peiho*?

No, they could not have done it; there was no one down.

Were any of the hong people down on board the *Peiho* when he left?

No.

When he left the ship with his family, in what boat did he go?

In the ship's sampan.

Did you send a ship's officer with him?

No, not any one belonging to the ship.

You say he arrived about 3 or 4 o'clock; was that during the day or early in the morning?

It was in the afternoon.

When did the house-boat leave Foochow?

I don't know.

Of the chits which you say came to him on board, did any come from the E-ho hong?

None that I know of.

Did any come in the E-ho boat.

No, they came in other boats and sampans.

You say that 2 men and 2 women came on board. How did you know that one was Acum?

He was pointed out to me two years ago as such, as being Mr. Hely's compradore, and having been in California where he made a fortune; and being also a tea-broker.

How long have you been in the *Mahamoodie*?

About 3 years and a half on the ship's books.

Have you been in the habit of seeing Acum about the hong during that period?

Yes, frequently.

Is there any particular period during that time that you have seen him more at the hong than any other?

No, whenever I have been up, I have generally seen him there.

You know Awei?

Yes.

Have you generally seen Awei about the hong?

Yes.

During this time which of the two, Awei or Acum, have you seen most about the hong?

I have seen most of Awei; he stays in the hong. Acum goes in and out.

When Acum and his family came on board, who was the other man you speak of?

Either his servant or clerk.

When Acum arrived on board, would you judge from his appearance as if he felt pleased at his deliverance?

No. He looked as usual; as I always saw him.

Was Acum ever on board before?

Never.

Was Awei ever on board?

I saw him once some time ago.

Are the servants of the hong in the habit of going on board and living in that way?

No.

You say you received instructions from Mr. Larken. What reply did you give to Mr. Larken?

I replied that I should see his orders were attended to.

Have you known Acum to be a servant in the hong?

No.

Was that letter in which these instructions were sent you, official or private?

I consider it private.

Your usual business which you do with Mr. Larken is generally done by official letters which you file?

Yes.

How long were Messrs. Larken and Glover on board?

About twelve hours. They arrived at eight o'clock on the evening, and left next morning at eight.

Were they in bed, or doing business all night?

Mr. Larken went to bed at one o'clock; but he was not on board all night.

What time did he leave the ship after he arrived that evening?

About an hour and a half.

[Defendant does not wish to ask the witness any questions.]

The fifth Plaintiff *Taele* called, and being warned to speak the truth is questioned.

By the Court.—What is your name.

Witness.—Wong Show Kuen.

What is the amount of your account?

[He produces it.]

At what prices did you sell your chops?

Leyuen at 16.5 taels, Taele at 16.8 taels, Chingchang at 17 8 taels

What is the total of your account?

7,034 taels 4 m.

What payments or account have you received?

I have received three payments.

1,000 taels, 200 taels, 600 taels.

When were these paid on account, and by whom?

For the 1,000 taels and 200 taels about the 10th of this moon (i.e. March 2nd) I got orders on an opium hong. It was a verbal order given, myself, Acum, Awei and the opium manarin being present. And the 600 taels, Awei gave me a cash order for on the 13th (i.e. 5th March) after taking me in to see Mr. Larken.

Did you give receipts for these monies?

Yes, I gave a receipt for the 600 taels to a man in the hong who is said to be uncle of Awei: he is an accountant in the hong, and they call him Woo-seen Saug. The Chingchaug chop of tea is mentioned in it.

With whom did you settle these chops?

With Acum.

When you settled these teas with him, was there any written contract?

No, it was only a verbal agreement, Acum went in and out to consult Mr. Larken.

If you did business with Acum as a broker, how did you give a receipt for some money to the accountant Woo-seen-sang in the E-ho hong?

Acum was the E-ho hong. Money was given me by the E-ho hong, so I gave a receipt to the E-ho hong.

Cross-examined by Defendant.—Had not Acum gone away when the payment of 600 taels was made?

Witness.—Yes.

Did not Awei promise to secure the payment of 1,800 taels for the Ching-chang chop?

Awei promised it me on that chop.

Did Awei promise to secure you payment on the other chops of tea?

Awei did not promise on the others.

When were these teas settled?

The Ching-chang chop about the last few days of the first moon, and Tae-le and Le-yuen, the other two, on the first few days of the second moon.

Then they must have been delivered before they were settled?

No. They were settled before they were delivered. My memory is bad. We know chiefly about the dates of weighing.

As you cannot remember precisely the day, how do you remember that Mr. Larken was present at the time when these agreements for teas were made?

I only remember the prices were fixed.

By the Court.—Why were you promised a guarantee of 1,800 taels upon the chop Ching-chang?

Witness.—I was anxious to pay another party some money, so I got this promise.

Did you make any allowance on the price in consequence of getting this security?

No, the money was not paid till after the teas were delivered and weighed. I only asked for an earlier payment than usual, because I wanted to pay money away, for the E-ho hong is late in paying.

By the Defendant.—If you considered Acum as the E-ho compradore, why did you get a security for payment from Awei?

Witness.—I considered Acum only as compradore this year, Woo Awei told me so, and I consulted with them both for this payment.

If you did not think Awei as comprador for this year, why could you take Awei's security?

Awei and Acum consulted together, and they agreed that Awei should give it me.

Court adjourned till Thursday, 15th March, 1860.

FOURTH DAY.

ADJOURNED COURT.

March 15th, 1860.

Dr. Beaumont called by the Court, is now examined as he requires to go to the anchorage on professional business:—Having been duly sworn:—

By the Court.—It is reported that some time last week you went down to the anchorage with Mr. Larken and Mr. Glover, is that the case or not?

Witness.—Yes.

On what day did you go?

On Monday, March the 5th.

Did you notice if these gentlemen, either of them, had any boxes or cases of any kind with them in the boat?

I don't recollect, I did not notice.

Did you observe anything hoisted into the ship after you got on board?

I did not observe anything beyond blankets and articles of personal convenience.

Did you gather from their conversation if they were going about any particular business?

No.

Had they any account books of any kind with them?

I did not see any.

Did you return immediately?

We all stayed on board.

During the time you were on board did you observe Mr. Larken hold conversation with any Chinaman?

No.

Did you notice any Chinaman about the cabins?

I saw one there but I don't know who he was.

How came you to go down?

I went down on professional duties; and having mentioned this to Mr. Larken, he said he would go with me.

Did you notice what Mr. Larken was engaged about while on board; whether he left the ship at all?

He left the ship in my company, and he was in my company the whole of the evening, except during my absence from the ship a short time.

Do you recollect how long after he arrived, did he leave the ship?

About more than an hour after, he having been in the meantime engaged at dinner.

[Defendant did not wish to ask Witness any questions.]

Hieh-Tae, 6th Plaintiff called and being warned to speak the truth is examined.

By the Court.—For whom do you settle these teas?

Plaintiff.—For E-ho hong.

Through whom did you sell them?

Through Acum.

Did you not sell them to Acum?

I sold them to him as the E-ho man. E-ho and Acum are identical.

Did you make any contract?

No.

Did you get any receipts for these teas?

I have only a receipt for one chop; the others are with my partners, I don't know where they are.

What evidence have you that these other chops were delivered, as you have no receipts?

A receipt is not a proof of a contract, the fact that the teas are there is a proof that they were delivered.

To whom did you send the musters, and by whose hands?

My man took them to the E-ho hong. They were sent to the E-ho hong, but I don't know to whom they were delivered.

What is the amount of your claim?

Above 7,000 taels.

Cross examined by Defendant.—Did you receive anything on account?

Witness.—I have received no money.

Did you ever apply for any money.

No, I have not applied.

If you never applied for money, why enter a complaint against me?

After weighing, Acum told me that, in a few days, when he had got the money from Mr. Larken he would give it to me. But as the money has not been forthcoming, I therefore make the complaint.

You expected Acum then to give you the money?

Acum promised the money, but it was Mr. Larken's promise made me through Acum.

E-tae, 7th Plaintiff having duly warned to speak the truth, is then examined.

By the Court.—How many chops do you claim?

Witness.—Five chops, 773 chests; 6,807.2.5 Taels.

What are the prices?

T'seih-ching,	Tls. 36.76	at Tls.	21.
Pin-hiang,	,, 36.97	at ,,	20.5.
Pow-chang,	,, 28.03	at ,,	20.5.
Mei-heang,	,, 72.69	at ,,	21.
Tsae-choo,	,, 150.44	at ,,	22.

Through whom did you sell them?

Through Acum.

Have you any contract?

No. They were entered in the book at the hong. Awei and Acum being present.

Have you received anything on account?

No.

Did you apply for the money?

I was told by Acum from the Tea-taster, after weighing, that I should be paid on the 5th March.

Yung-chang, 8th Plaintiff, having been duly warned to speak the truth, is then examined.

By the Court.—What do you claim?

Witness.—For 2 chops of Tea, Tls. 4,576.8.5.

At what prices did you sell?

Yuen-ho at Tls. 17. Yuen-shun at Tls. 18.4.

To whom did you give the musters?

My purser took the musters to E-ho hong, but to whom he delivered them, I do not know.

Was there any contract?

There was no contract. The teas were settled at the hong with Mr. Larken, through Acum.

Have you received any money on account?

No. The teas were only weighed on the 27th February, when I asked Acum for payment, he went in to consult Mr. Larken, and said the 12th was Sunday, and on Monday, I was to receive the money.

Did you apply on the Monday?

Yes; when it was stated that Acum had received the money. I then said that E-ho was responsible for the money; Acum being the same as E-ho.

9th Plaintiff, Shing-ta, having been duly warned to speak the truth, was then examined.

By the Court.—What is your claim?

Witness.—2 chops, Tls. 5,082.1.0.

To whom did you sell the tea?

To E-ho, through Acum.

Was there any contract?

There was no contract, it was entered in an English book.

Did you see it entered, and by whom?

I did: it was entered by Mr. Larken.

Did you see him enter it himself?

I saw him do it, while I was outside the room.

You being outside, how could you see what was entered in the book?

Acum came out and told me it was entered in the book.

On what day was it entered?

First month, 13th day, 4th February.

Have you received anything on account?

No.

Did you apply for payment?

After it was weighed I asked Acum at the E-ho hong. Acum said that the tea-taster said it would be paid in a few days.

Did you go again?

Yes, very often, but was told Mr. Larken was not at leisure, but I should be paid when the others were.

What were the prices?

Both chops 17 Taels.

Cross examined by the Defendant.—You say you saw both chops entered in the book, do you know the contract book, when you see it?

No: I saw from outside an entry made in a book, and Acum told me it was entered.

Thomas Gibson Glover, Commanding Officer "Mahamoodie," examined now as he has duties which require his presence; being duly sworn he is questioned.

By the Court.—It appears in evidence that you went down with Mr. Larken, to the *Mahamoodie*?

Witness.—Yes.

What business took you down?

To pay the crew for the last month.

Did you or Mr. Larken take any packages or cases with you?

None at all.

Any accounts or account books?

None: Mr. Larken took a small package belonging to himself, a small Portmanteau.

Did you remain on board all night?

Yes.

While on board did Mr. Larken or yourself have any communication with Acum, who was said to be on board at the time?

I had a conversation with him the following morning, but I did not see or hear Mr. Larken speak to him.

Will you state what your conversation with him was?

I asked him what he was going to do, he said he was going to Hongkong.

Was that all that passed between you?

He asked when there would be a conveyance down, I said in a few days, there would be a steamer from the North.

Do you know when he went on board?

I don't know exactly, I think about the 4th or 5th of March.

Was he taken on board with your knowledge?

No: I knew when he left this, he was going on board, but I did not know until afterwards that he did go on board.

Did any of your officers accompany him on board?

The third officer was up, and accompanied him down.

Was the third officer sent for for the purpose of accompanying him?

No, he happened to be up.

When did he leave?

About 7 P.M.

Did you know why Acum was sent on board?

I knew from the third mate he was in debt, and that he was going to stay on board for a short time; I did not know it before.

Did you know what instructions were given?

I did not.

How came you to allow a man in debt to be kept on board?

It was no business of mine.

Did you know that something of the same kind had occurred before?

Yes: I had heard something of it.

Did you know the former master had orders to put it in the log-book that he had been warned not to let the same thing happen again?

Yes: I saw your letter.

In spite of my letter you allowed another man to be put in the same position?

I don't consider the case similar. One was a free agent and the other was sent against his will.

Although a free agent you knew he was a debtor?

Yes: I knew it from the third mate.

Do you know what became of him afterwards?

I heard it reported he went down to Hongkong in the *Peiho*.

Do you know who shipped him or paid his passage?

I do not.

Do you know if there were any valuables sent down on board during his stay, or kept on board for him?

Not to my knowledge.

Are you aware when any treasure goes to or leaves the ship?

I should know.

If any were put there during your absence, it was the duty of the officer to report it to you?

Yes.

You are master of the *Mahamoodie*, does your chief mate receive orders from you?

Yes: but in my absence he is master of her.

During your absence does he take orders from any one in the hong?

He might, but might not execute them.

But the custom of the hong is that he is under your orders?

Yes.

Your are quite sure that you gave no orders to the third officer, with respect to this man?

Perfectly certain.

When did that officer come up?

That morning.

Do you know why he came up?

I believe to bring up treasure.

You are quite sure he was not sent for to take charge of this man?

Quite certain.

You said just now that you knew the third officer was going down with that man?

Yes.

Did he go in that way in which any one about the hong might have known it?

Yes.

When he left the ship was it reported to you?

No: in fact the whole thing was not officially done.

No official letters have passed about the affair?

No, I wrote to Mr. Moate to let him go away by the steamer.

Without that letter would Mr. Moate have let him go?

If he had been inclined to go.

What was the necessity then of the letter?

I was requested by Awei to send a chit to Mr. Moate to tell Acum to go.

So that Awei must have known Acum was on board?

Yes, I fancy so.

Did you happen to know who were his creditors?

The third mate told me they were teamen.

After Acum went down did you have any conversation with Mr. Larken about him?

No.

So that the third mate was the only one from whom you heard that he had creditors?

Yes; afterwards a number of teamen came about the hong, and it was reported they were his creditors.

Do you know if it would have been possible for you or Mr. Larken to get him back before he left?

He could have come back if he liked; but whether I could have got him back against his will, I don't know.

You know then that he wanted to stop down there?

Oh Yes! *(To be continued.)*

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